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10/809,132	03/25/2004	Walter M. Marcinkiewicz	2002-048	7698
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COATS & BENNETT/SONY ERICSSON 1400 CRESCENT GREEN SUITE 300 CARY, NC 27511			ZUBAJLO, JENNIFER L	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2609	
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS	04/25/2007		PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/809,132	MARCINKIEWICZ ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Jennifer Zubajlo	2609

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 April 2007.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.                            2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-49 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-49 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 7/17/2006 and 3/9/2005.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Drawings*

1. The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, the Adjustment Parameter display of claims 22 and 49 must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new matter should be entered.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1-5, 14, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 41-44, and 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Miller et al. (Pub. No.: US 2002/0024529 A1) hereinafter, Miller.

3. For claims 1 and 24, Miller teaches:

A system and method of improving visibility of information on a display of a portable electronic device comprising: measuring ambient light with light detection electronics located on the portable electronic device; and adjusting the display by use of a display controller on the portable electronic device based on the measured ambient light (see [0013] and [0014]).

For claims 2 (dependent on claim 1) and 42 (dependent on claim 24), note [0013], [0014], and [0024] which establish measuring the ambient light with light detection electronics comprising: detecting ambient light with a light sensor and defining the detected ambient light as the measured ambient light.

For claim 3 (dependent on claim 2), note [0013], [0014], [0016], [0024], and [0031] teach averaging the detected ambient light over a predefined time, wherein

defining the detected ambient light as the measured ambient light comprises defining the average of the detected ambient light as the measured ambient light.

For claims 4 (dependent on claim 2) and 44 (dependent on claim 24), note [0024] which establishes the light detection electronics (light sensor) as part of a camera assembly.

For claims 5 (dependent on claim 1) and 26 (dependent on claim 24), note [0013], [0014], [0028], [0031], and [0032] teach that adjusting the display on the portable electronic device comprises adjusting at least one of a size of displayed information, a backlight intensity of the display, and a display contrast based on the measured ambient light.

For claim 14 (dependent on claim 1), note [0013], [0014], [0024], [0028], [0031], and [0032] teach adjusting the display on the portable electronic device comprising: adjusting at least two of a size of displayed information, a backlight intensity of the display, and a display contrast based on the measured ambient light.

For claims 19 (dependent on claim 1) and 41 (dependent on claim 24), note [0013] and [0014] teach a display controller that automatically adjusts the display on the portable electronic device based on the measured ambient light.

For claim 21 (dependent on claim 1), note [0003] teaches adjusting at least one of a gamma setting, a white point setting, and a black point setting of the display on the portable electronic device based on the measured ambient light. This is not taught directly, however adjusting the gamma, white point, or black point settings is for the purpose of enhancing the visibility of color and this is what is described in [0003].

For claims 23 (dependent on claim 1) and 48 (dependent on claim 24), note [0028] teaches a display on the portable electronic device comprising: one of a liquid crystal display, a thin film transistor display, a thin film diode display, an organic light emitting diode, and a super twisted nematic display. In this case, a liquid crystal display is used.

For claim 43 (dependent on 42), note [0013], [0014], [0015], [0024], [0028], and [0032] teach light detection electronics comprising a light processor for processing the detected ambient light and determining the measured ambient light from the processed ambient light.

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

5. Claims 1-3, 5, 7, 8, 15-20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 35-38, 41-43, 46, and 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Yong et al. (Pub. No.: US 2004/0012556 A1) hereinafter, Yong.

6. For claims 1 and 24, Yong teaches:

A system and method of improving visibility of information on a display of a portable electronic device comprising: measuring ambient light with light detection electronics located on the portable electronic device; and adjusting the display by use of a display controller on the portable electronic device based on the measured ambient light (see [0005], [0009], and [0022]).

For claims 2 (dependent on claim 1) and 42 (dependent on claim 24), note [0009] which establishes measuring the ambient light with light detection electronics comprising: detecting ambient light with a light sensor and defining the detected ambient light as the measured ambient light.

For claim 3 (dependent on claim 2), note [0009], [0018], [0022], and [0024] teach averaging the detected ambient light over a predefined time, wherein defining the detected ambient light as the measured ambient light comprises defining the average of the detected ambient light as the measured ambient light.

For claims 5 (dependent on claim 1) and 26 (dependent on claim 24), note [0005], [0009], [0018], [0022], [0028], and [0032] teach that adjusting the display on the portable electronic device comprises adjusting at least one of a size of displayed information, a backlight intensity of the display, and a display contrast (brightness) based on the measured ambient light.

For claims 7 (dependent on claim 5) and 27 (dependent on claim 27), note [0022] and [0024] teach adjusting the backlight intensity of the display based on the measured ambient light comprising: adjusting a pulse width modulation duty cycle of the display based on the measured ambient light.

For claim 8 (dependent on claim 5), note [0005], [0009], [0018], [0022], [0028], and [0032] teach adjusting the backlight intensity of the display based on the measured ambient light comprising of increasing/decreasing the backlight intensity as the measured ambient light decreases/increases.

For claims 15 (dependent on claim 1) and 35 (dependent on claim 24), note [0010], [0021], [0023], [0024], and figure 3 teach generating a table (graph) of display adjustment values and storing these values, wherein each display adjustment value corresponds to a different ambient light value.

For claims 16 (dependent on claim 15) and 36 (dependent on claim 35), note [0009], [0010], [0021], [0022], [0023], [0024], and figure 3 teach adjusting the display on the portable electronic device based on the measured ambient light comprising: selecting the display adjustment value from the table of display adjustment values that corresponds to the measured ambient light and adjusting the display on the portable electronic device based on the selected display adjustment value.

For claims 17 (dependent on claim 15) and 37 (dependent on claim 35), note [0005], [0009], [0018], [0022], [0028], and [0032] teach display adjustment values corresponding to a size of displayed information, a display contrast, or a backlight intensity of the display on the portable electronic device to a different ambient light value.

For claim 18 (dependent on claim 17), note [0005], [0009], [0018], [0022], [0028], and [0032] teach adjusting the display on the portable electronic device based on the measured ambient light comprises selecting a display adjustment value for at least one of the size of the displayed information, the display contrast, and the backlight intensity of the display from the table of display adjustment values based on the measured ambient light, and adjusting at least one of the size of the displayed information, the

display contrast, and the backlight intensity based on the selected display adjustment value(s).

For claims 19 (dependent on claim 1) and 41 (dependent on claim 24), note [0022] teaches a display controller that automatically adjusts the display on the portable electronic device based on the measured ambient light.

For claim 20 (dependent on claim 1), note [0005], [0009], [0010], [0018], [0022], and [0028] teach adjusting the display on the portable electronic device based on the measured ambient light comprising: receiving a user input and adjusting the display on the portable electronic device based on the measured ambient light in response to the user input.

For claims 23 (dependent on claim 1) and 48 (dependent on claim 24), note [0009], [0010], [0018], [0022], [0028], and [0032] teach a display on the portable electronic device comprising: one of a liquid crystal display, a thin film transistor display, a thin film diode display, an organic light emitting diode, and a super twisted nematic display.

For claim 38 (dependent on claim 24), note [0009], [0010], [0018], [0022], [0028], and [0032] teach a user input device for directing the display controller to adjust the display on the portable electronic device based on the measured ambient light.

For claim 43 (dependent on claim 42), note [0009], [0018], [0024], and [0032] teach light detection electronics further comprises a light processor for processing the detected ambient light and determining the measured ambient light from the processed ambient light.

For claim 46 (dependent on claim 24), note [0004], [0005], [0015], [0017], [0021], [0026], [0030], and [0032] teach a portable electronic device comprising a cellular telephone comprising a transceiver for transmitting and receiving wireless communication signals.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 10-13, 28, 30-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miller et al. (Pub. No.: US 2002/0024529 A1) as applied to claims 1, 5, and 24 above, and further in view of Naoki Kuwata (EP 1 158 484 A2), hereinafter Kuwata.

As to claims 10-13, Miller teaches the limitations of claims 1 and 5 for the reasons above.

Miller doesn't teach adjusting the display contrast based on the measured ambient light comprising: determining a display temperature by directly measuring the temperature or measuring an ambient temperature and determining the display temperature based on the measured ambient temperature; and adjusting the bias voltage of the display on the portable electronic device based on the measured ambient light or both the measured ambient light and the display temperature.

Kuwata teaches adjusting the display contrast based on the measured ambient light comprising: determining a display temperature by directly measuring the temperature or measuring an ambient temperature and determining the display temperature based on the measured ambient temperature; and adjusting the bias voltage of the display on the portable electronic device based on the measured ambient light or both the measured ambient light and the display temperature (see [0096] – [0101]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine a system and method of improving visibility of information on a display of a portable electronic device comprising: measuring ambient light with light detection electronics located on the portable electronic device; and adjusting the display (adjusting at least one of a size of displayed information, a backlight intensity of the display, and a display contrast) by use of a display controller on the portable electronic device based on the measured ambient light taught by Miller with adjusting the display contrast based on the measured ambient light comprising: determining a display temperature by directly measuring the temperature or measuring an ambient temperature and determining the display temperature based on the measured ambient temperature; and adjusting the bias voltage of the display on the portable electronic device based on the measured ambient light or both the measured ambient light and the display temperature taught by Kuwata. It would have been obvious make this combination in order to maximize the visibility of the display information.

As to claim 28, Miller teaches the limitations of claim 24 for the reasons above.

Miller doesn't teach a display controller comprising a contrast controller for adjusting a display contrast based on the measured ambient light.

Kuwata teaches display controller comprising a contrast controller for adjusting a display contrast based on the measured ambient light (see [0096]-[0101]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine a system and method of improving visibility of information on a display of a portable electronic device comprising: measuring ambient light with light detection electronics located on the portable electronic device; and adjusting the display by use of a display controller on the portable electronic device based on the measured ambient light taught by Miller with a display controller comprising a contrast controller for adjusting a display contrast based on the measured ambient light taught by Kuwata. It would have been obvious to make this combination in order to maximize the visibility (contrast) of the display information.

As to claims 30-34, Miller teaches the limitations of claims 24 for the reasons above.

Miller doesn't teach adjusting the display contrast based on the measured ambient light comprising: determining a display temperature by directly measuring the temperature or measuring an ambient temperature and determining the display temperature based on the measured ambient temperature; and adjusting the bias voltage of the display on the portable electronic device based on the measured ambient light or both the measured ambient light and the display temperature.

Kuwata teaches the limitations of claim 28 for the reasons above and also teaches adjusting the display contrast based on the measured ambient light comprising: determining a display temperature by directly measuring the temperature or measuring an ambient temperature and determining the display temperature based on the measured ambient temperature; and adjusting the bias voltage of the display on the portable electronic device based on the measured ambient light or both the measured ambient light and the display temperature (see [0096] – [0101]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine a system and method of improving visibility of information on a display of a portable electronic device comprising: measuring ambient light with light detection electronics located on the portable electronic device; and adjusting the display by use of a display controller on the portable electronic device based on the measured ambient light taught by Miller with adjusting the display contrast based on the measured ambient light comprising: determining a display temperature by directly measuring the temperature or measuring an ambient temperature and determining the display temperature based on the measured ambient temperature; and adjusting the bias voltage of the display on the portable electronic device based on the measured ambient light or both the measured ambient light and the display temperature taught by Kuwata. It would have been obvious make this combination in order to maximize the visibility of the display information.

9. Claim 47 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miller et al. (Pub. No.: US 2002/0024529 A1) as applied to claims 24 and 44 above, and further in view of Yong et al. (Pub. No.: US 2004/0012556 A1) hereinafter, Yong.

Miller teaches the limitations of claims 24 and 44 for the reasons above.

Miller doesn't teach the light detection electronics (light sensor) are disposed in a camera assembly within the cellular telephone.

Yong teaches light detection electronics (light sensor) within a cellular telephone (see [0004], [0005], [0015], [0017], [0021], [0026], [0030], and [0032]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine light detection electronics (light sensor) as part of a camera assembly taught by Miller with light detection electronics (light sensor) within a cellular telephone. This would have been obvious because combining a camera with a cellular phone was common in the art at the time of the invention for the purpose of convenience.

10. Claims 6, 9, and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yong et al. (Pub. No.: US 2004/0012556 A1) as applied to claims 1, 5, and 24 above, and further in view of Nils Rydbeck (Patent No.: US 6233467 B1), hereinafter Rydbeck.

As to claims 6, 9, and 25, Yong teaches the limitations of claims 1, 5, and 24 for the reasons above.

Yong doesn't teach adjusting the size of the displayed information based on the measured ambient light comprising: increasing/decreasing the size of the displayed

information as the measured ambient light increases/decreases or adjusting the display contrast based on the measured ambient light comprising adjusting at least one of a font type, font color, and a background color.

Rydbeck teaches adjusting the size of the displayed information based on the measured ambient light comprising: increasing/decreasing the size of the displayed information as the measured ambient light increases/decreases (see column 1 lines 32-34, lines 48-50, lines 54-57, and figures 3A and 3B) and adjusting the display contrast based on the measured ambient light comprising adjusting at least one of a font type, font color, and a background color (see column 3 lines 16-30 and figures 3A and 3B).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine a system and method of improving visibility of information on a display of a portable electronic device comprising: measuring ambient light with light detection electronics located on the portable electronic device; and adjusting the display (adjusting at least one of a size of displayed information, a backlight intensity of the display, and a display contrast) by use of a display controller on the portable electronic device based on the measured ambient light taught by Yong with adjusting the size of the displayed information based on the measured ambient light comprising: increasing/decreasing the size of the displayed information as the measured ambient light increases/decreases and adjusting the display contrast based on the measured ambient light comprising adjusting at least one of a font type, font color, and a background color taught by Rydbeck. It would have been obvious make this combination in order to maximize the visibility of the display information.

11. Claim 29 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miller et al. (Pub. No.: US 2002/0024529 A1) as applied to claim 24 above in view of Naoki Kuwata (EP 1 158 484 A2), and further in view of Nils Rydbeck (Patent No.: US 6233467 B1).

Miller teaches the limitations of claim 24 for the reasons above.

Miller doesn't teach a display controller comprising a contrast controller for adjusting a display contrast based on the measured ambient light.

Kuwata teaches display controller comprising a contrast controller for adjusting a display contrast based on the measured ambient light (see [0096]-[0101]).

Kuwata doesn't teach a contrast controller adjusting at least one of a font type, a font color, and a background color based on the measured ambient light.

Rydbeck teaches a contrast controller adjusting at least one of a font type, a font color, and a background color based on the measured ambient light (see column 1 lines 32-34, lines 48-50, lines 54-57, column 3 lines 16-30, and figures 3A and 3B).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine a system and method of improving visibility of information on a display of a portable electronic device comprising: measuring ambient light with light detection electronics located on the portable electronic device; and adjusting the display by use of a display controller on the portable electronic device based on the measured ambient light taught by Miller with a display controller comprising a contrast controller for adjusting a display contrast based on the measured ambient light taught by Kuwata with a contrast controller adjusting at least one of a font

type, a font color, and a background color based on the measured ambient light taught by Rydbeck. It would have been obvious to make this combination in order to maximize the visibility (contrast) of the display information.

12. Claim 39 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yong et al. (Pub. No.: US 2004/0012556 A1) as applied to claims 24 and 38 above, and further in view of John Anderton (GB 2 391 995), hereinafter Anderton.

Yong teaches the limitations of claims 24 and 38 for the reasons above.

Yong doesn't teach the user input device comprising of a control button disposed on a housing of the portable electronic device.

Anderton teaches the user input device comprising of a control button disposed on a housing of the portable electronic device (see page 7 lines 3-27).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine a system and method of improving visibility of information on a display of a portable electronic device comprising: measuring ambient light with light detection electronics located on the portable electronic device; and adjusting the display by use of a display controller on the portable electronic device based on the measured ambient light and a user input device for directing the display controller to adjust the display on the portable electronic device based on the measured ambient light taught by Yong with a user input device comprising of a control button disposed on a housing of the portable electronic device taught by Anderton. It would have been obvious to make this combination in order to maximize the visibility of the display information and allow for a user friendly device.

13. Claim 40 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yong et al. (Pub. No.: US 2004/0012556 A1) as applied to claims 24 and 38 above, and further in view of Nils Rydbeck (Patent No.: 6,233,467 B1).

Yong teaches the limitations of claims 24 and 38 for the reasons above.

Yong doesn't teach a user input device comprising of a speaker for receiving an audible display command from the user (hands free device).

Rydbeck teaches a speaker for receiving an audible display command from the user (see column 2 lines 20-59).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine a system and method of improving visibility of information on a display of a portable electronic device comprising: measuring ambient light with light detection electronics located on the portable electronic device; and adjusting the display by use of a display controller on the portable electronic device based on the measured ambient light and a user input device for directing the display controller to adjust the display on the portable electronic device based on the measured ambient light taught by Yong with a user input device comprising of a speaker for receiving an audible display command from the user (hands free device) taught by Rydbeck. It would have been obvious to make this combination in order to maximize the visibility of the display information and allow for hands free operation.

14. Claims 22 and 49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miller et al. (Pub. No.: US 2002/0024529 A1) as applied to claims 1 and 24 above, and further in view of Applicant's Admitted Art.

Miller teaches the limitations of claims 1 and 24 for the reasons above. Miller also teaches conversion of display adjustment parameters generated based on the measured ambient light (see [0025]).

Miller doesn't teach adjusting a second display on the portable electronic device by using a conversion standard to convert display adjustment parameters generated based on the measured ambient light for a first display on the portable electronic device to display adjustment parameters for the second display on the portable electronic device.

Applicant's Admitted Art states that it is well known for electronic imaging to adjust parameters of multiple displays (see Applicant's [0052]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine a system and method of improving visibility of information on a display of a portable electronic device comprising: measuring ambient light with light detection electronics located on the portable electronic device; and adjusting the display by use of a display controller on the portable electronic device based on the measured ambient light taught by Miller with adjusting a second display on the portable electronic device by using a conversion standard to convert display adjustment parameters generated based on the measured ambient light for a first display on the portable electronic device to display adjustment parameters for the second display on the portable electronic device taught by Applicant's Admitted Art. It would have been obvious to make this combination because it is well known for electronic imaging to adjust parameters of multiple displays.

15. Claim 45 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miller et al. (Pub. No.: US 2002/0024529 A1).

Miller teaches the limitations of claim 24 for the reasons above.

The Examiner is taking an official notice. It is well known for a portable electronic device to be one of a laptop computer, PDA, calculator, etc.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jennifer Zubajlo whose telephone number is (571) 272-2222. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 8 am - 5 pm, EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Amare Mengistu can be reached on (571) 270-1550. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Jennifer Zubajlo



AMARE MENGISTU  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER